Gazette of the United States.

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THE TABLET.—No. LVIII.

"We daily ſee perſons that without education or "friends, by their own induſtry and application, raiſe "themſelves from nothing to mediocrity, and ſome "times above it, if once they come rightly to love mo- "ney, and take delight in ſaving it."

IT ſeems to puzzle men of obſervation to determine why many perſons, who appear to have great ſagacity in converſation, and a general knowlege of the principles and forms of buſineſs, ſhould never be able, with all their exertions, to accumulate property. If we examine the ſubject, we ſhall find that the love of money, tho a univerſal paſſion, does not prevail in every breaſt as a ruling paſſion. It may be laid down as a general maxim, that where avarice becomes the leading propenſity of any man, he will certainly make acquiſitions to his eſtate. Moſt men who purſue buſineſs, without encreaſing their intereſt, complain of hard fortune as an apology for not making better progreſs. This complaint often has no foundation, unleſs we call it a misfortune not to love to get and ſave money more than any other object.

We ſhould diſtinguiſh between the love of gain and the love of money. Ambition may prompt a man into acts of hazard and enterprize with a view of profit; but when this is the only motive he will often be negligent in the purſuit, and perhaps loſe his object for want of care and perſeverance: or if he ſucceeds in his adventures, it is ten chances to one but he appropriates his gains, with ſo little caution, that he is none the better for them. But when avarice, or the real love of money actuates any one, every ſtep he takes is ſo prudent and circumſpect that he ſeldom miſſes the attainment of his object. And when he once realizes his gains, he is no leſs careful in applying his money, than he was induſtrious in earning it.

Habits of induſtry, and an ardor of enterprize are much more uſual qualifications than prudence and economy. How far any of thoſe qualities are the gift of nature, or how far they are the effect of art and attention, cannot be exactly aſcertained. It is very certain that one reaſon, why ſo many perſons miſcarry in buſineſs, is owing to ſome errors or defects in the mode of their education. Many young men are early inured to the practiſe of buſineſs, and learn to make nice calculations in ſchemes that afford profit, who, at the ſame time, are never taught the ſecret of ſaving money. To acquire property, in the firſt inſtance, is a much leſs difficult taſk than to preſerve it. Motives of ambition, generoſity, charity, and a thouſand other cauſes, conſpire to empty the purſe of a man, who may have a facility in gaining property. The emphatical expreſſion, THAT RICHES TAKE TO THEMSELVES WINGS AND FLY AWAY, is verified in innumerable inſtances. Property finds ſo many avenues of eſcape, that when it falls to the lot of a perſon, who has not frugality, it almoſt ceaſes to be a bleſſing.

In this view of the ſubject, parents, and thoſe, who have the management of youth, ſhould teach them to practiſe economy, as well as to underſtand buſineſs. Many artificial methods may be uſed to bring children into a love of ſaving money, as well as into the knowlege of procuring it. The latter attainment will produce little real advantage to the poſſeſſor, unleſs he has a competent ſkill in the former. Few men are born with a diſpoſition ſo peculiarly avaritious as to produce habits of economy without great care and circumſpection. If a child was early induced to keep an exact account of all his expences, he would ſoon become ſo familiarized to the cuſtom, that it would no longer ſeem irkſome. The total amount at the end of the year would probably alarm him, and he would reſolve the next year to ſpend more ſparingly, or at any rate, leſs fooliſhly. He would deliberately examine the different articles of his expences, and retrench ſuch parts as were unneceſſary or injudicious. While the parent is training his child into a ſyſtem of economy, he may ſufficiently guard him againſt acts of meanneſs or rigor. There are occaſions, where he may be generous, and ought to be charitable; but he ſhould learn accurately to diſtinguiſh generoſity from profuſion, and to obſerve the virtues of friendſhip and charity without deſcending to weakneſs and folly.

There is no circumſtance of more importance in inſtructing a child, than to make him take a delight in ſaving part of the money that he, by any means, becomes poſſeſſed of. Some naturally have a cloſe, ſaving diſpoſition, and they generally proſper in the world. But there is a great proportion of men who have other paſſions ſtronger than avarice, and all their talents and purſuits ſeem to produce ultimately very little advantage. They have never been taught the neceſſity of calculating how to ſpend their money, tho great pains have been taken in teaching them calculations how to graſp at profit. It is worth while for any man, at the cloſe of the year, to take a retroſpective view of his mode of appropriating or expending money, and to endeavor to correct what he may, upon comparing the whole together, deem miſtakes. Moſt men of induſtry, who do not add to their intereſt, charge the fault to the dulneſs of buſineſs; and therefore have no idea of ſearching out the true cauſe of their poverty, which they will find not to conſiſt in the hardneſs of the times, but in the badneſs of their own arrangements. Every man, in any conſiderable buſineſs, who does not add ſomething to his property, ſhould endeavor to perſuade himſelf, that he is yet unacquainted with a proper ſyſtem of economy.

MR. ADAMS'S LETTERS.

(For Letter VIth. ſee our paper No. III.)

LETTER VII.

AMSTERDAM, OCT. 10, 1780.

SIR,

YOUR ſeventh inquiry is, *Whether the common "people in America are not inclined, nor would "be able, to find ſufficient means to fruſtrate, by force "the good intentions of the ſkilful politicians?"*

IN anſwer to this, it is ſufficient to ſay that the commonalty have no need to have recourſe to force, to oppoſe the intentions of the ſkilful; becauſe the law and the conſtitution authoriſe the common people to chooſe Governors and Magiſtrates every year; ſo that they have it conſtantly in their power to leave out any politician, however ſkilful, whoſe principles, opinions, or ſyſtems, they do not approve.

The difference, however, in that country, is not ſo great as it is in ſome others, between the common people and the gentlemen—for noblemen they have none. There is no country where the common people, I mean the tradeſmen, the huſbandmen, and the laboring people, have ſuch advantages of education as in that: And it may be truly ſaid, that their education, their underſtanding, is as nearly equal as their birth, fortune, dignities, and titles.

It is therefore certain, that whenever the common people ſhall determine upon peace or ſubmiſſion, it will be done. But of this there is no danger. The common people are the moſt unanimouſly determined againſt Great Britain of any: It is the war of the common people: It was undertaken by them—and has been, and will be, ſupported by them.

The people of that country often roſe, in large bodies, againſt the meaſures of government, while it was in the hands of the king. But there has been no examples of this ſort, under the New Conſtitutions, excepting one, which is mentioned in General Howe's narrative, in the back part of North Carolina. This was owing to cauſes ſo particular, that it rather ſerves to ſhew the ſtrength of the American cauſe in that State, than the contrary.

About the year 1772, under the government of Tryon, who has ſince made himſelf ſo obnoxious to all America, there were ſome warm diſputes in North-Carolina, concerning ſome of the internal regulations of that province; and a ſmall number of people in the back parts roſe in arms, under the name of Regulators, defeated them, hanged ſome of their ringleaders, and publiſhed proclamations againſt many others. Theſe people were all treated as having been in rebellion, and they were left to ſolicit pardon of the crown. This eſtabliſhed in the minds of thoſe Regulators ſuch an hatred towards the reſt of their fellow-citizens. that in 1775, when the war broke out, they would not join with them. The King has ſince promiſed them pardon for their former treaſons, upon condition that they commit freſh ones againſt their country. In 1777, in conjunction with a number of Scotch Highlanders, they roſe—Governor Caſwell marched againſt them, gave them battle, and defeated them. This year they have riſen again, and been again defeated. But theſe people are ſo few in number—there is ſo much apparent malice and revenge, inſtead of any principle, in their diſaffection, that any one who knows any thing of the human heart will ſee that, inſtead of finally weakening the American cauſe in North Carolina, it will only ſerve to give a keenneſs and an obſtinacy to ſupport it.

Nothing, indeed, can ſhew the unanimity of the people throughout America in a ſtronger light than this—that the Britiſh army has been able to procure ſo few recruits, to excite ſo few inſurrections and diſturbances. Nay, although the freedom of the preſs, and the freedom of ſpeech is carried to as great lengths in that country as in any under the ſun, there has never been a hint in a newſpaper, or even in a handbill, nor a ſingle ſpeech or vote in any aſſembly, that I have heard of, for ſubmiſſion, or even reconciliation.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JOHN ADAMS.

MR. CALKOEN.

THE NATIONAL MONITOR.——No. XXIV.

"POMPOSO too, who with averted eye,
"Now paſſes all his old acquaintance by."

THERE is a foible to which human nature is peculiarly incident—and in excuſe for which there is as little to be ſaid, as for any weakneſs whatever: It is FORGETFULNESS. When I ſee ſtriking examples of the VOLUNTARY loſs of memory, it brings to mind a neat reply to the obſervation which a perſon made on being neglected by a quondam acquaintance—"he appears to have entirely forgot me," ſaid he, the reply was, "no wonder at it, he has FORGOT HIMSELF. It is generally the caſe, I believe, that people of a ſupercilious temper forget their origin, their early proſpects, their former ſentiments of modeſty, diſcretion, charity and urbanity, before they aſſume a diſtant, ſuperior deportment towards their old connections. As nothing has a more powerful influence on the public opinion, than an obliging, condeſcending deportment; in every free government, the candidates for offices, while purſuing their object, diſcover on all occaſions a free, mild, and ſocial diſpoſition—No perſon is beneath their notice, who is of the ſmalleſt conſequence in ſociety; no circumſtance of APPEARANCE, TIME or PLACE, will prevent the ſmile, the bow, or the friendly ſhake by the hand—their dignity is not in the leaſt LET DOWN by theſe familiarities—but the ſummit of their wiſhes obtained, what a ſtrange alteration often enſues!—the poor unhappy creatures are ſuddenly ſtruck with partial blindneſs; their ſight becomes dim, or ſo limitted that they can ſee nothing but a poſt that happens to come in direct contact with their noſes—a ſad loſs of memory ſucceeds, ſo that they can hardly recollect a yeſterday's acquaintance—they forget their benefactors, and from the elevation to which they are raiſed by the voice of their partial countrymen, look down with contempt on their creators.—However general this mode of conduct may be, it is not wiſe, politic, or juſt—nor can the power of example give a ſanction to it.—Such perſons ſhould remember that whatever THEY loſe of the powers of recollection, is added to the ſtock of their conſtituents—the public memory is ſtubbornly tenacious, and it conſtantly derogates from pride, in exact proportion to its arrogance.—Pride and patriotiſm are not branches of the ſame ſtock, and on all occaſions it will be found, that thoſe who can treat individuals with contempt, are totally deſtitute of the divine principle of love to their country. May thoſe characters which the free citizens of theſe States have honored by their ſuffrages, diſcover on all occaſions thoſe amiable, generous and benevolent qualities, which ſhall evince that the public confidence has not been ill placed—In this way the moſt favorable impreſſions of the government will be formed on the minds of the people, and the empire of their affections will be ſecured. How pleaſing is the reflection that thoſe who are appointed to adminiſter the conſtitution of this confederated republic, are GENERALLY perſons who have borne with the people "the burthens and heat of the day" in the late arduous conflict—men, whoſe principles, and habits we have been familiarized to—and from whom we have no reaſon to anticipate the leaſt hauteur of carriage, or "inſolence of office."

Mark thoſe who bear a high, imperious creſt,
Who with inſufferable pride poſſeſt,
Give to your juſt demands a ſharp reply,
And you ſhall find them BEGGARS, mounted high.

ELECTRICAL RODS.

THE power of metalic rods to attract and conduct lightening into the earth, with ſafety to the buildings on which they are affixed, is generally known. Theſe rods, as they are commonly made in the country, are not of ſufficient bigneſs to conduct it off. Every fact of this kind ought to be communicated for the public information. Thurſday the 16th inſtant an electric rod in Hartford was ſtruck by lightning from the clouds. One of the pointers melted—a great blaze of fire for ſeveral inſtants appeared to involve the top of the rod—the rod through its whole length to the earth, emitted an immenſe number of large ſparks—part of the lightning deſcended by two chimnies, one contiguous to the rod, and the other thirty feet diſtant. This rod weighs more than one hundred pounds, and in diameter is an inch and one third nearly, a ſize larger than is commonly uſed. The expanſive blaze which for a ſhort ſpace ſurrounded the top of the rod aroſe from its incapacity inſtantly to receive and conduct ſo great a charge—the emiſſion of ſparks and the deſcent of lightning by the chimnies are evidence of the ſame fact. A ſmall rod which attracts the lightning and is inſufficient to conduct it into the earth, may in ſome inſtances increaſe the danger. An inch and half diameter is the ſmalleſt ſize which ought to be uſed.

From the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

To the FARMERS of PENNSYLVANIA, and elſewhere.

BY the lateſt accounts from Europe, there is reaſon to expect that there will be, for ſome time, a demand for large quantities of wheat and flour for exportation from the United States. At the ſame time it is well known, that from the ſevere drought which has prevailed for ſeveral weeks paſt, the crops of wheat ſown this year too generally wear a very unpromiſing aſpect. Theſe conſiderations have induced me to communicate the reſult of an experiment, among ſeveral others, I made laſt fall, with a view to aſcertain the beſt method of guarding againſt the deſtructive operations of the Heſſian Fly, which at that time was ſuppoſed would come forward from the eaſtward, upon the grain crops; but, through the favor of Divine Providence, our apprehenſions on that account ſeem now to be entirely removed.

The 5th day of November laſt, which was about two months after the proper time of ſowing moſt kinds of wheat, I ſowed a piece of *buck-wheat ſtubble* with yellow-bearded wheat, at the rate of five pecks per acre *; when the winter came on, the ſeed ſcarcely had vegetated, and until the beginning of May the whole appeared exceedingly backward; but at the following harveſt (the 16th of July) I had the unexpected ſatisfaction of reaping as fine a crop as I, or any of my neighbors, had from an equal quantity of ground ſown in the month of September. The ſoil, a loomy clay, was in tolerable heart, but had not been manured for many years; it was ploughed about eight inches deep, the ſeed ſown over furrow, and a few furrows cut with the plough, to carry off any exceſs of water. The ground had two other ploughings of the above depth the ſame year, viz. in the month of April, for ſpring barley, and in July for the buck-wheat crop. A heavy roller was drawn over the buck-wheat ſtubble, in order to break down the hard clods that lay on the ſurface of the ground which could not be reduced by the plough and harrow. But as few farmers in this State are provided with this uſeful machine, it may be obſerved, that this operation, tho of ſervice, is not eſſentially neceſſary, nor will it be adviſeable for thoſe who have been in the too common practice of ploughing their lands from three to four inches deep, to plough double that depth, and *immediately* ſow wheat, on a ſoil which, perhaps, has never before been expoſed to the action of the ſun and air. But yet, a ſmall portion of freſh earth, turned up with the old worn out ſoil, may not be amiſs.

The yellow-bearded wheat may be had of ſeveral perſons, who procured ſeed laſt year from Long-Iſland; but where it cannot be had, ſome other kinds may probably anſwer nearly as well, particularly the common red and yellow wheat, which are eſteemed the hardieſt.

As the earth is now very dry, and conſequently in a good condition to receive late crops, (more eſpecially if rain ſhould follow ſoon after) I am about ſowing all my buck-wheat ſtubble and potatoe fallows, with yellow-bearded wheat (except a ſmall part with the other ſorts, on trial) and ſome rye.

Several fields of wheat and rye have lately been ploughed up, and the ground ſown over again, from being much injured by the inſect called the Louſe, which frequently makes great havoc in dry ſeaſons; but it is doubtful whether this will always anſwer, as it has been experienced that theſe inſects (many of which ſtill remain alive in the ground, if the drought continues) have often devoured the ſhoots of even a ſecond ſowing.

Having given the foregoing circumſtances, I ſhall not at preſent ſpend any time in ſpeculative reaſoning. If any conſiderable quantity of wheat can be raiſed by the means I have ſtated, in addition to what may be produced from that already ſown, my aim will be anſwered.

JOSEPH MIFFLIN.

Fountain Green, October 24, 1789.

N. B. This Addreſs would have been firſt handed to the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, for their inſpection, but their next meeting will not be held until the 10th of next month, which would render the publication too late to ſerve the purpoſe intended.

NOTE.

* When winter grain is ſown later than uſual, a greater quantity of ſeed ſhould be allowed, as it is apt not to tiller or ſtool ſo well as when ſown earlier.

ANECDOTE.

THE ladies can, if they pleaſe, retaliate ſeverely on thoſe who treat them not with the reſpect they merit. A gentleman who had married a ſecond wife, indulged himſelf in recuring too often in converſation to the beauty and virtues of his firſt conſort. He had, however, barely diſcernment enough to diſcover, that the ſubject was not agreeable to his preſent lady. "Excuſe "me madam, ſaid he, I cannot help expreſſing my "regret for the dear deceaſed!" "Upon my "honor, ſaid the lady, I can moſt heartily affirm "that I am as *ſincere a mourner for her, as you can* "*be.*"

The HERMIT, and his DOG.

From SYMPATHY, a POEM.

IN life's fair morn, I knew an aged ſeer,
Who ſad and lonely paſs'd his joyleſs year;
Betray'd, heart-broken, from the world he ran,
And ſhunn'd, oh dire extreme, the face of man;
Humbly he rear'd his hut within the wood,
Hermit his veſt, a hermit's was his food,
Nitch'd in ſome corner of the gelid cave,
Where chilling drops the rugged rockſtone lave;
Hour after hour, the melancholy ſage,
Drop after drop to reckon, would engage
The ling'ring day, and trickling as they fell,
A tear went with them to the narrow well;
Then thus he moraliz'd as ſlow it paſs'd,
"This, brings me nearer Lucia than the laſt;
"And this, now ſtreaming from the eye," ſaid he,
"Oh, my lov'd child, will bring me nearer thee."

When firſt he roam'd, his dog with anxious care,
His wand'rings watch'd, as emulous to ſhare;
In vain the faithful brute was bid to go,
In vain the ſorrower ſought a lonely woe.
The Hermit paus'd, th' attendant dog was near,
Slept at his feet, and caught the falling tear;
Up roſe the Hermit, up the dog would riſe,
And every way to win a maſter tries.
"Then be it ſo. Come faithful fool," he ſaid;
One pat encourag'd, and they ſought the ſhade;
An unfrequented thicket ſoon they found,
And both repos'd upon the leafy ground;
Melliſluous murm'rings told the fountains nigh,
Fountains, which well a pilgrim's drink ſupply,
And thence, by many a labyrinth is led,
Where ev'ry tree beſtow'd an ev'ning bed.
Skill'd in the chace, the faithful creature brought
Whate'er at morn or moon-light courſe he caught;
But the ſage lent his ſympathy to all,
Nor ſaw unwept his dumb aſſociates fall.
He was, in ſooth, the gentleſt of his kind,
And tho a Hermit, had a ſocial mind:
"And why, ſaid he, muſt man ſubſiſt by prey,
"Why ſtop yon melting muſic on the ſpray?
"Why, when aſſail'd by hounds and hunter's cry,
"Muſt half the harmleſs race in terrors die?
"Why muſt we work of innocence the woe?
"Still ſhall this boſom throb, theſe eyes o'erflow;
"A heart too tender here, from man, retires,
"A heart that aches, if but a wren expires."
Thus liv'd the maſter good, the ſervant true,
'Till to its God the maſter's ſpirit flew;
Beſide a fount which daily water gave,
Stooping to drink, the Hermit found a grave;
All in the running ſtream his garments ſpread,
And dark, damp verdure ill conceal'd his head;
The faithful ſervant from that fatal day
Watch'd the lov'd corpſe, and hourly pin'd away;
His head upon his maſter's cheek was found,
While the obſtructed water mourn'd around.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, Auguſt 25.

THE preſent Pope will probably be the laſt.—There is every reaſon to ſuppoſe that his ſucceſs will be no more than Biſhop of Rome, or perhaps Patriarch of the Weſt.

The emancipation of France will give ſuch an overthrow to Popery, that it is probable, in proceſs of time, the pureſt religion may be eſtabliſhed there, and that is the Proteſtant Syſtem.

The key which hangs to the Popes' Girdle will have few locks hereafter, except thoſe of Heaven, to open:—his revenue from France cut off, Poland declining, and Avignon in a ſtate of revolt, how are the holy coffers to be filled.

His Holineſs the Pope may now truly be ſaid,

——to mount the papal chair,
And ſcatter empty thunders to the air;
Grimly preſide in ſuperſtition's ſchool,
And curſe thoſe kingdoms he can never rule.

The Eaſt India company are extending their commerce in many branches hitherto unattempted, and in particular their exportation of copper, of which they have ſent out this year to the amount of two thouſand five hundred tons.

The Ruſſian force in the Baltic, now conſiſts of 37 ſail of the line, frigates and other veſſels in proportion.

The Prince of Naſſau who commands the Squadron of Ruſſian Gallies, is about to land the troops who are to cut off the retreat of the Swedes acroſs the river.

The ſquadron of gallies which ſailed from Stockholm, the 14th of July for Finland, had under their charge 50 tranſports, with 2300 troops on board.

On the 16th ult. the King of Denmark, noticed to the College of War, at Copenhagen, that he had appointed Prince Charles of Heſſe, Stadtholder of the Dutcheſs of Holſtein and Sleſwig, to regulate the neceſſary preparations for fixing a camp in Holſtein, as well as the ſtation where the troops were to aſſemble.

The Prince Royal is to attend this encampment, and was to ſet out from Copenhagen the 10th ult. Prince Charles of Heſſe has been for ſome weeks at Berlin, and is to meet his Royal Highneſs at Sleſwig.

Extract of a letter from Canterbury, Aug. 20.

"Laſt week Madam Neckar paſſed through this city on her way to London."

In the 128th ſeſſion of the Diet of Poland, they deliberated on making a compenſation for the revenues of the Biſhops, who ſhould ſucceed to actual biſhoprics. After long debates, they decided that all Biſhops ſhould have 100,000 florins annually, and the Archbiſhop of Gueſne, as Primate, 200,000. The Ruſſian Biſhops of the Greek church ſhould have 50,000 florins, and their Archbiſhops 100,000. The reſt of the revenue enjoyed by the Biſhops is conſigned to the Treaſury.

THE EMPEROR.

The following is the head of the Emperor's Declaration of the 14th of Auguſt, 1789, concerning the Univerſities:

It revokes his edict of the 16th of October, 1786, wherein he granted to the Biſhops the liberty of inſtructing their pupils in the prieſthood in their own univerſities, inſtead of ſending them to Louvaine, as was formerly the caſe.

Reſtores to the Univerſity of Louvaine, *the right of nomination*, of which it was deprived by his Edict of the 24th of November, 1782.

Declares, that he is ready to make the greateſt conceſſions for the tranquility of his ſubjects.

As this Edict was the principal cauſe of the troubles in the Low Countries, there is reaſon to believe that every thing will return to its former order.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Aug. 17.

"I informed you in my laſt, that an opinion had begun to prevail, that the exploſion of gunpowder near Veſoul, by which it was ſaid ſo many lives had been loſt, was the effect of chance, and not of deſign. This opinion is now generally received; and the Lord of Quince, who was conſidered as a monſter in nature and juſtly too, whilſt he was thought to have been the author of a deliberate deſign to blow up his neighbors, is now pretty generally acquitted of the ſmalleſt ſhare of guilt in this tranſaction.

The particulars of the caſe are thus ſtated in an account taken upon the ſpot: Three dragoons were walking in the park where the exploſion took place. In this park there ſtood a pavilion, where the powder and arms belonging to the Lord de Quince were kept. It was well known in the neighbourhood, that this was the place where the nobleman had always kept his powder and arms. They procured a light, and probably went about with it to look at the different things that were in the building. It is conjectured that finding a barrel of gun-powder (there was only one in the pavilion) and not knowing what it contained, they were not as careful with reſpect to the candle as they would otherwiſe have been, and thus incautiouſly ſet fire to the powder, which deſtroyed them and the building. Thus they fell victims to their own imprudence and intoxication. The mangled bodies of theſe three men were found; and after a minute inveſtigation it does not appear that any other perſon whatever was either killed or hurt by the exploſion, ſo little truth was there in the report which at firſt prevailed, that the Lord de Quince, through hatred to the popular cauſe, had blown up his gueſts, whom, for the moſt helliſh purpoſe, he had invited to his houſe. Had this unfortunate, but innocent gentleman, fallen into the hands of the people immediately after this accident happened, and before they were cool enough to reflect, and enquire into the caſe, there is no doubt but he would have been made to ſuffer the moſt cruel death, that the people could deviſe, who in inflicting would think that they were doing a meritorious deed, and an act of juſtice.

"All the Swiſs ſoldiers who were quartered at Courbevoix, deſerted, the 7th, 8th, and 9th inſt. They took with them from their barracks every article of value that they could remove."

INTELLIGENCE BY THE LAST MAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, October 27.

Extract of a letter from Kentucky, Sept. 29, 1789.

"The Indians having committed of late many depredations on our frontiers, an expedition was formed by Col. JOHN HARLING, with 200 men, in order to invade the Indian country—this body of volunteers marched from the falls of the Ohio, on the 26th of Auguſt, directly for the Wabaſh—they arrived in good order, without the loſs of a ſingle man—on reaching the Indians ſettlement on the Wabaſh, they were oppoſed by a party of about 30 Indians, whom they ſoon attacked and defeated—the Indians leaving ſix dead and nine wounded, with a good deal of plunder on the field. After this defeat, Col. Harling penetrated further up the river, towards the Indian towns, which were all evacuated by the enemy—the corps then returned, after deſtroying one of their towns, their cattle, corn, &c. and arrived at the falls on the 28th of September, without loſing a man. The report which has for ſome time paſt been ſpread of Mr. JACOB FUNCK being killed by the Indians is erroneous, being ſtill in this country, and well."

The Legiſlature of New-Jerſey will meet on Tueſday the 27th, at the City of Perth-Amboy, for the diſpatch of the buſineſs of the State; when, amongſt other matters of importance, the choice of a Governor will not hold the loweſt rank. The diſtinguiſhed character that has held the chair from the firſt dawn of American Independence, preſided in the midſt of danger, and lent an helping hand to the formation of a Conſtitution, the reſult of the united efforts of the braveſt and wiſeſt of our American fathers, as he poſſeſſes the hearts, will unqueſtionably, *as heretofore* obtain the *unanimous* ſuffrages of a *federal Legiſlature.*

SPRINGFIELD, October 21.

On Saturday laſt arrived in town from New-York, His Excellency JOHN ADAMS, Vice-Preſident of the United States of America, accompanied by The Moſt Hon. TRISTRAM DALTON, one of the Senators from this State to the National Congreſs: On the Monday following they proceeded on their journey to the eaſtward. How pleaſing the idea, that the moſt venerable and reſpectable characters of our Federal Legiſlature, pay ſuch ſtrict attention to the ſabbath.—That time, which is by many gentlemen too often appropriated to ſerve their temporal intereſts, in journeying, &c. is ſpent by our national rulers in ſuch a manner, as, while it reflects the higheſt honor on our holy religion, muſt be conſidered as a gentle rebuke to thoſe whoſe conduct on ſuch days, as occaſion offers, is truly reprehenſible.

HARTFORD, October 26.

The Illuſtrious PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES with his Suite, arrived in this city on Monday laſt, eſcorted by the Governor's troop of horſe guards, dreſſed in an elegant uniform; and by a large number of gentlemen on horſeback. Tueſday he ſpent the day in town—went to view the various branches of woolen manufacture, and expreſſed great ſatisfaction at the progreſs which had been made in that uſeful undertaking. On Wedneſday, he proceeded on his tour to the Eaſtern States. The Corporation expreſſed their own ſentiments and thoſe of their fellow-citizens in the following addreſs:

To the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

SIR,

THE Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of Hartford, beg leave moſt reſpectfully to congratulate the Preſident of the United States on his acceſſion to the high office of Chief Magiſtrate; and with cordial hearts to welcome his arrival in this City.

We feel ourſelves bound by every tie of duty and patriotiſm to acknowledge, in common with the people of America, our gratitude for your ſignal and diſintereſted ſervices during the late war; by which the citizens of the United States have been protected in their claims for liberty and independence.—That you have been pleaſed to relinquiſh the pleaſures of retirement, to enſure, by a wiſe adminiſtration, the continuance of thoſe bleſſings to the people.—Alſo to profeſs our ſincere attachment to your perſon, and determination to ſupport the honor and welfare of your government.

THOMAS SEYMOUR, *Mayor.*

To which the Preſident was pleaſed to return the following anſwer.

To the MAYOR, ALDERMEN, and COMMON COUNCIL, of the City of HARTFORD.

GENTLEMEN,

GRATEFUL for the favorable diſpoſition diſcovered towards me in your addreſs, I receive your congratulations with pleaſure, and I thank your goodneſs with ſincerity.

The indulgent partiality with which my fellow-cititizens are pleaſed to regard my public ſervices, is the moſt acceptable compenſation they can receive, and amply rewards them.

While induſtry gives an aſſurance of plenty, and reſpect for the laws maintains the harmony of ſociety, there is every reaſon to hope for the individual happineſs of our citizens, and the dignity of our government, in conduct like yours.

G. WASHINGTON.

Hartford, October 21, 1789.

BOSTON, October 24.

On Thurſday laſt, Joſeph Barrel, Samuel Breck, and William Euſtis, Eſquires, a ſub-committee of the committee of the town, for making arrangements for the reception of THE PRESIDENT of the United States, ſat out to meet that illuſtrious character at Worceſter; from whence they returned laſt evening, having had an interview with him at 10 o'clock yeſterday, in which they informed him of the wiſhes of our citizens—and although the Preſident was deſirous to come into town in a private manner—yet to gratify the inhabitants, he cheerfully altered his arrangements ſo as to coincide with thoſe of the town.

We are ſorry to learn, that the viſit of our beloved Preſident will be but ſhort—and that on Thurſday he will ſet out for Portſmouth.

The bells will ring fifteen minutes on the arrival of the Preſident.

We are told, that the Viſcount de PONTEVES, and the Captains of His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Squadron, have declined accepting the invitation of the Committee of Arrangements to take a ſeat in the balcony erected at the State-Houſe on the arrival of the Preſident, as the ordinances of their King require them to be on board their ſhips when the Chief Magiſtrate of a nation arrives at the place in which they lay, to give him the cuſtomary ſalutes. After the Preſident has taken his reſidence, we hear, the Officers, attended by the Hon. Conſul of France, will proceed thereto, and pay him their reſpects.

At Mrs. INGERSOLL's houſe, in Court-Street, preparations are making to accommodate THE PRESIDENT of the United States—at which place he will reſide during his ſtay in this town.

THE LADIES,

In honor of THE PRESIDENT, have agreed (a correſpondent informs us) to wear the following DEVICE in a ſaſh—a broad white ribon, with G. W. in gold letters (or ſpangles) encircled with a laurel wreath in front—on one end of the ſaſh to be painted the *American Eagle*, and on the other a *Fleur de lis*.

The Selectmen have ordered the ſtreets to be cleared and cleaned from the State Houſe to the head of *Waſhington-Street*.

SHIP NEWS.

Arrived at Portſmouth the ſhip Hannah, Capt. Turner, from Cape-Francois, in 21 days. Markets low—very low indeed.

Not a perſon is to be ſeen at the Cape (or indeed at any of the French iſlands) without the National Cockade in his hat, BLUE and WHITE—and VIVE LA NATION all the cry.

PORTSMOUTH, October 20.

It is now beyond a doubt that THE PRESIDENT of the United States will viſit this town, and thereby afford the citizens thereof an opportunity of paying their reſpects to the man whom Heaven has ſelected from the millions of America, to hold the ſceptre of peace and wield the ſword of war. Already we anticipate the ardor which will pervade our fellow-citizens on ſo happy an occaſion—aged, middle aged, old and young—the venerable matron, and the ſprightly virgin—the huſbandman—the Rev. Clergy—the Bar—Merchants—Mechanics—Laborers—all of every rank and order, with united hearts and voices, welcoming their Father, Friend, and (under Heaven) their PROTECTOR, to the capital of New-Hampſhire.

THE IRISH PEASANT.

LOOK at him, courteous readers! that poor peaſant, with all the feelings incident to human nature, with a heart as truly brave and noble as that which animated an Alexander, with a proportion of the milk of human kindneſs flowing through all his veins, and perhaps too the deſcendent of Iriſh Nobility, nay, of Iriſh Kings and Chieftains, is now laboring hard to ſupport a wife, an aged mother, and eleven children, upon 4*d.* a day, out of which he pays £.2 a year for his wretched hovel, (inferior by far to a northern pig ſtye) a ridge of potatoe ground; ſo that for the maintenance of fourteen perſons he has about £.6 1*ſ.* 8*d.* a year, from which, if we deduct the tithe of his little garden, his oppreſſive hearth money tax, his miniſter's monies and his prieſt's dues, our wretched peaſant and all his family will have about £.5 a year for clothes, tobacco and maintenance, upon an average leſs a great deal than 7*ſ.* annually a head. But that is not the worſt of the matter, for in ſome parts of the kingdom this brave, this generous fellow, who would ſhare his potatoe and water with all his heart with a ſtranger, the mendicant and the friendleſs, is uſed more cruelly than a negro ſlave, not only by the tyrant his landlord and maſter, but by the griping avaricious proctor, the mercileſs hearth money man, and every creature round him who can afford to wear, eat, and drink better than himſelf. His family, alas, are totally naked! That old flannel jacket and broken ſheepſkin breeches, all his cloathing throughout the different ſeaſons of the year; a dirty wad of ſtraw, more reſembling litter from its age, the bed of ware for the whole family; with the addition of a pig, if he is lucky enough to have one; a ragged cadow, and a pot to boil their potatoes; all their worldly effects, if ſo lucky as to have been able to ſcreen them from the rapacious claws of the ſmokeman and his conſtable—Potatoes, as I ſaid before, their only viands, the limpid ſtream their beverage, and cow and horſe dung their fuel!—Heavenly powers! ſuch wretchedneſs is hardly ſupportable!—I can no more!

Prelates and Kings may flouriſh or may fade,
A breath can make them, as a breath has made;
But a bold peaſantry—a nation's pride,
If once deſtroyed can never be ſupplied.

GOLDSMITH.

NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 31.

The PRESIDENT of the United States arrived at Cambridge, Maſſachuſetts, on Saturday laſt—where he was received by the third diviſion of the Middleſex militia, conſiſting of 1000 men, in complete uniform, under the command of the Hon. Major-General BROOKS.

The Lieutenant Governor and Council of the Commonwealth (the Governor being indiſpoſed) eſcorted by Col. TYLER's light dragoons, with a large number of other gentlemen, met the Preſident at Cambridge, from whence they attended him to the metropolis.

Between the hours of two and three P. M. he arrived at Boſton—It is ſaid his intention was to have entered the town by the way of Charleſtown Bridge; but at the requeſt of a reſpectable committee from the inhabitants, and to coincide with the wiſhes of the people, and the arrangements made for his reception, he was pleaſed to alter his route, and accordingly made his entry at the ſouth part of the town, amidſt the plaudits of an immenſe multitude of grateful, free and loyal citizens. The Bells immediately began a joyful peal.—A grand proceſſion was formed, conſiſting of the civil, clerical, and military profeſſions, with the various branches of trade, arts, and manufactures—which with a ſurrounding concourſe, ſaid to amount to upwards of 20,000 perſons, attended THE PRESIDENT to the State-Houſe—where the whole proceſſion paſſed in review before him.

The independent military companies, from thence, eſcorted him to his lodgings in Court-ſtreet—where they fired a ſalute, and were diſmiſſed. The tranſactions of this joyous day were conducted without the leaſt accident, or confuſion.

L'ACTIVE, and LE SENSIBLE, two frigates belonging to the diviſion of His Moſt Criſtian Majeſty's navy, under the command of the Right Hon. The Viſcount DE PONTEVES, were beautifully illuminated in the evening—and fire works exhibited from on board.

The public buildings of the town were likewiſe illuminated, and fire-works diſplayed in the moſt public ſtreets.

The Proceſſion of the people in Boſton muſt be conſidered as the greateſt mark of attention that they could poſſibly exhibit to teſtify their veneration for THE PRESIDENT of the United States—This was the mode they choſe to expreſs their feelings on the ratification of the Conſtitution; an event that excited ſenſations of pleaſure, and rapture in the public mind, ſuperior to any tranſaction recorded, or that could *then* be conceived.

On Tueſday laſt, there was to be an Oratorio at the Chapel Church in Boſton—it was expected the PRESIDENT would honor the performance with his preſence.

The univerſal and ſpontaneous effuſions of gratitude and reſpect, which are diſcovered by the people to THE PRESIDENT of the United States, in every ſtage of his progreſs through the eaſtern States, afford the livelieſt and ſtrongeſt teſtimonies of their attachment to this illuſtrious character—they are, to a feeling heart, and as he beautifully expreſſes it in his anſwer to the Hartford Addreſs, "the moſt acceptable compenſation for public ſervices"—while at the ſame time they are the higheſt compliment to the patriotiſm and good ſenſe of the people.

When we read accounts of the triumphal entries of the Roman conquerors, with wretched victims dragged at their chariot wheels, how ſunk and depraved does human nature appear! Can it be poſſible that a people who took delight in ſuch ſpectacles of barbarity, ever felt a ſentiment of generous freedom? No—it cannot be ſuppoſed that they ever did. Their boaſted freedom, and love of liberty, conſiſted in a power and diſpoſition to humble, and enſlave all the world beſide. With what propriety then are their examples cited as models for the imitation of the free, and enlightened citizens of the American Republic?

The people of the United States love good government—and their honeſt and conſiſtent patriots are reſpected to a degree of veneration—Nor can an inſtance be pointed out of their ever deſerting, or ceaſing to expreſs the ſtrongeſt attachment to their civil rulers, where abilities and integrity are united, and the public mind has fair play.—But as men of honeſty, and fair principles, are more liable to impoſition, than characters long practiſed in the arts of deceit, and cunning—ſo the generous confidence of the people is often betrayed, by the miſrepreſentations of thoſe, whoſe intereſt cannot be advanced, while honeſt men ſtand in their way, or enjoy the public eſteem.

EXTRACTS.

"All political edifices that are not built and ſuſtained upon this foundation, *of defending the weak againſt the oppreſſor*, muſt tumble into a tyranny, even worſe than anarchy.

"To fence and eſtabliſh the divinely inherent right, *of ſecurity to the perſon and property of man*, has been the ſtudy and attempt of all legiſlators, and ſyſtems of civil polity, that ever warmed the world with a ſingle ray of freedom.

"But ſo ſtrong is the propenſity to uſurpation in man; ſo dangerous is it to tempt individual or collective truſtees with the inveſtiture of uncontroulable power; ſo difficult to *watch* the *Watchers*, *reſtrain* the *Reſtrainers*, from injuſtice; that whether the government were committed to the ONE, the FEW, or the MANY, the parties entruſted have generally proved traitors; and deputed power has almoſt perpetually been ſeized upon as property.

☞ *The Editor has received a paper from Boſton containing ſome particulars of the proceſſion; but as the Printers ſay it was compiled in haſte, he hopes to be able to give a correct account next week.*

☞ *IF* JOHN BAYES, *who lately lived with a Farmer at Petapſico-Neck, near Baltimore, and formerly from Northamptonſhire in England, or his ſon* WILLIAM BAYES, *who lived with Robert Robertſon, tavern-keeper, in Redminſter-Townſhip, Pennſylvania, are living and will ſend an account of themſelves, and where they are, or either of them may be found, to* SAMUEL ELAM, *at Newport, Rhode-Iſland, they will hear of ſomething to their advantage. Information of the deceaſe of either of thoſe perſons, (ſhould ſuch an event have happened) would be eſteemed a favor, directed as above.*

New-York, October 21, 1789.

☞ *WANTED, to complete Files of this paper, numbers* 30, 40, 43, 44 46, *and* 48: *Six pence each will be paid for either of thoſe numbers at the office of the Editor.* *October* 24.

THE OBSERVER.——No. II.

The Nation which would be ſerved by Men of honeſty and great abilities, muſt pay well.

IN my excurſions thro ſeveral parts of New England, I have noticed a claſs of citizens, who complain of the compenſations allowed by Congreſs to the principal officers of government.

The liberal character of the Americans is an evidence that thoſe complaints ariſe more from their ſtrong jealouſy for liberty, than from parſimony. A jealous concern for public liberty is a noble paſſion, which will guard the freedom of your poſterity, but at the ſame time it needs the rigid correction of reaſon. A weak and ignorant adminiſtration is one common means of ſubverting popular rights. Thoſe very principles in the human mind, which make men jealous of their liberty, without reſtraint, will lead them into licentiouſneſs.

The end of a good government is to divide out liberty in proper portions to every citizen, that all may be free, and none oppreſſed. In a ſtate of anarchy, every neighbour becomes a tyrant in his own little ſphere of afflicting; in abſolute governments there are few tyrants, awful in their courſe—and to approach them is approaching death. If you muſt be wretched, it matters little whether the miniſter of a prince or an ill-natured neighbour be the inſtrument. Civil government is the only poſſible guard againſt theſe evils. If you were a nation of ſlaves, the ſword, bayonet and priſon would give efficacy to the meaſures of weak and unprincipled rulers; but you are free, and if governed at all, men of high talents and approved integrity, your moſt literary and induſtrious citizens muſt be called into employment. Such men never have need to beg buſineſs, for the reſources of their own minds and their application is a fund of wealth. If the public deſign to have their ſervices, the reward muſt be adequate to their abilities, and bear ſome proportion to the gains they make in private life.

No man will leave a private employment, which promiſes him a thouſand dollars per annum, for an office of half the ſum, in which he is reſponſible to the public opinion, and perhaps endangers the loſs of his reputation for wiſdom; a ſacrifice for which no pecuniary ſatisfaction can be made. Honor or the public notice may with a few be an inducement; but theſe few are perſons of great vanity, and have not the abilities for a difficult or confidential truſt. Men of diſcernment, and ſuch you want, know how to eſtimate their own conſequence in the State, they know that if for the preſent you employ mean abilities for the ſake of being ſerved at a cheap rate, the public ſyſtem will ſoon be deranged, and that you muſt then purchaſe their aid at ſuch price as they pleaſe. It is a better way to commence your government on ſuch principles as will be permanent. Let public officers be few, and make them reſponſible both for their capacity and honeſty. It is too much the cuſtom of this country to pity a man, who ſays "I did as well as I knew." Ignorance ought to be no excuſe before the ſacred tribunal of the public. He who accepts an office doth it at his own riſque, and there are as many reaſons why he ſhould bear the conſequence of incapacity as of knavery. Make this the known rule for deciſion on public characters, and the ignorant ſeekers of office will become leſs troubleſome in their ſolicitations. Give an honorable reward which will command the ſervice of your moſt diſtinguiſhed citizens, to whatever department they are called. Such men have a character to loſe, and ambition will unite with every other conſideration to call forth their greateſt exertions.

If this propoſal doth not pleaſe, it is eaſy to change the ſyſtem, for in every country there are rogues and dunces in plenty, who will ſerve you at any price: BUT REMEMBER THAT THE FIRST WILL CHEAT YOU OUT OF THOUSANDS, AND THE LATTER DISSIPATE MILLIONS BY THEIR IGNORANCE.

The compenſations determined by Congreſs, are as ſmall as can poſſibly command the ſervice of your beſt characters—a leſs ſum by throwing the execution of your government into unſkilful hands would have endangered the whole. The pay of the Senate and Commons great as it may ſound in the ears of ſome, circumſtances being all conſidered, is not extravagant. It is a prevalent idea through the union that theſe gentlemen ſhall hold no other office under the empire or particular States—moſt of them to ſerve you have relinquiſhed lucrative employments—after the firſt year Congreſs will not probably be together more than fifty days in a year—tho' your repreſentatives be encreaſed, the expence of a legiſlature will be much leſs than the ſums given by the ſeveral States to ſupport the members of the old Congreſs. Your whole civil liſt, including every department, would not half defray the houſhold expences of an European Prince. The higheſt officers in your judiciary, and revenue, have not a better proviſion than grooms of the ſtable, noble keepers of hawks and hounds, and dependants ſtill more inſignificant than thoſe, receive in other nations from the hands of Royalty. Uſeleſs officers are the vermin of a State, but ſome officers are neceſſary to its very exiſtence. Let them be few as poſſible, but men of approved ability—pay them well—make them reſponſible—and if after this any are unfaithful, demand what atonement you pleaſe, it will not be too ſevere.

NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 31, 1789.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SEPT. 19, 1789.

GENERAL ESTIMATE *of* MONEY *requiſite for the* WAR DEPARTMENT, *for the year* 1789.

PAY OF THE TROOPS.

ARTILLERY.

			Dols 90*ths.*
1	MAJOR, 12 Months, at	45 Dol. per Month,	540
4	Captains,	35	1,680
8	Lieutenants,	30	2,930
1	Surgeon's Mate,	30	360
16	Sergeants,	6	1,152
16	Corporals,	5	960
8	Muſicians,	5	480
8	Artificers,	5	480
232	Matroſſes,	4	11,136
			19,668

INFANTRY.

1	Brigadier-General, with the pay of Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant, for 12 Months, at	50 Dol. per month,	600
2	Majors,	45	1,080
7	Captains,	35	2,940
7	Lieutenants,	30	2,520
8	Enſigns,	20	1,920
1	Pay-Maſter,	10	120
1	Quarter-Maſter,	10	120
1	Adjutant,	10	120
1	Surgeon,	45	540
4	Surgeon's Mates,	30	1,440
28	Sergeants,	6	2,016
28	Corporals,	5	1,680
14	Drums and Fifes,	5	840
490	Privates,	4	23,520
			39,456

SUBSISTENCE.

1	Brig. Gen. 12 Months, at	48 Dol. per Month,	576
3	Majors,	20	720
11	Captains,	12	1,584
23	Subalterns,	8	2,208
1	Surgeon,	16	192
4	Mates,	8	384
	Rations for 840 Non-Commiſſioned Officers and Privates, at one Ration per day each, are, for 365 days, 307,440 Rations, at 17 90ths of a Dollar, per Ration,		40,990
			46,848
	Cloathing, 840 } 940 Suits at 26 Dollars		
	Contingencies, 100 } each,		24,440
			130,412

QUARTER-MASTER's DEPARTMENT.

Tranſportation, including the Tranſportation of the Recruits raiſing in Philadelphia, to the Frontiers, the Tranſportation of Cloathing, Medicines, Ordinance and Military Stores for the Troops on the Frontiers, the neceſſary removal of Ordinance and Military Stores, the hire of Teams, Pack-Horſes, Tents, Boats, Axes, Camp-Kettles, Boards, Fire-Wood, Company-Books, Stationary for the Troops, and all other expenſes in the Quarter-Maſter's Department, 10,000

HOSPITAL.

For Medicines, Inſtruments, Furniture and Stores for an Hoſpital for the Frontiers, alſo for attendance when neceſſary at Weſt-Point and Springfield, 1,000

ORDINANCE DEPARTMENT.

For Salaries to the Store-keepers at their ſeveral depoſits, viz.

	Weſt-Point, Virginia, Springfield,	3, at 40 Dol. per Month,	1,440
	Charleſton, 1 Store-keeper, at 100 Dol. per ann.		100
2	Aſſiſtants at 15 Dol. per month,		360
1	Store-keeper at Philadelphia,		500
1	do. Rhode-Iſland,		96
1	do. Lancaſter,		96
1	do. Fort Harkemer,	120	
	His Subſiſtence, 1 dollar per week,	52	
			172
	Rents of Buildings for Depoſits.		
	Philadelphia.	752 60	
	Virginia,	350	
	Weſt-Point,	400	
			1,502 60
	Laborers at the ſeveral depoſits,		400
	Repairs of Arms,		10,000
	Cleaning 30,000 Muſkets, at 12 90ths,		4,000
			18,666 60
	Contingencies of the War Department,		3,000
	Contingencies of the War Office,		800
	Salaries of the officers,		3,950
	Carried forward,		167,828 60

Copy of the original File,

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
Secretary of the Treaſury.

(Signed) H. KNOX.

		Dols. 90*ths.*
Brought forward,		167,828 60
Deduct the amount of the Salaries of the Officers,	3,950	
Ditto for Contingencies, which are eſtimated in the Civil Liſt,	800	4,750
(Or dollars 163,078, *and* 66 *Cents.)*		163,078 60

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
Secretary of the Treaſury.

Treaſury Department, September 19, 1789.

ABSTRACT of JOURNAL *of the* FIRST SESSION *of the* SENATE *of the* UNITED STATES.

FRIDAY, MAY 1.

The Report of the joint Committee, to whom was recommitted, the mode of communication between the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives, as made by the Committee on the part of the Senate, was taken up and not accepted.

The ſame report of the Committee on the part of the Houſe, and the acceptance thereof by the Houſe was conſidered in the Senate, and it was determined that it ſhould lie until further order.

A motion, "That when a meſſenger ſhall come from the Houſe of Repreſentatives to the Senate, and ſhall be announced by the door keeper, the meſſenger ſhall be received at the bar of this Houſe by the Secretary, and the bill or paper that he may bring, ſhall there be received from him by the Secretary, who ſhall deliver it to the Preſident of the Senate," was committed to Mr. Ellſworth, Mr. Lee, and Mr. Read. And the Committee were inſtructed to report a mode of ſending bills and meſſages from the Senate, to the Houſe of Repreſentatives. Adjourned.

SATURDAY, MAY 2.

Agreed, That until a permanent mode of comunication ſhall be adopted between the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives, the Senate will receive meſſages by the Clerk of the Houſe, if the Houſe ſhall think proper to ſend him, and papers ſent from the Houſe, ſhall be delivered to the Secretary at the bar of the Senate, and by him be conveyed to the Preſident.

A meſſage from the Houſe of Repreſentatives, by Mr. Beckley, their Clerk.

Mr. PRESIDENT,

"I AM commanded by the Houſe of Repreſentatives, to bring to the Senate, the proceedings of the Houſe on a reſolution of the Senate, of the 27th of April: Alſo to communicate to the Senate, the appointment of the Reverend William Lynn, D. D. to be one of the Chaplains to Congreſs, agreeably to the reſolves of the 15th of April,"—And he withdrew.

The concurrence of the Houſe of Repreſentatives on the reſolve of the 17th, is as follows:

"In the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States
"the 29th of April, 1789.

"The Houſe proceeded to conſider the following reſolution of the Senate, to wit,

"In Senate April 27th, 1789.

"*Reſolved*, That after the oath ſhall have been adminiſtered to the Preſident, he, attended by the Vice Preſident, and the Members of the Senate, and Houſe of Repreſentatives, proceed to St. Paul's Chapel, to hear divine ſervice to be performed by the Chaplain of Congreſs, already appointed—whereupon,

"*Reſolved*, That this Houſe doth concur in the ſaid reſolution, amended and read as followeth, to wit,

"That after the oath ſhall have been adminiſtered to the Preſident, the Vice Preſident, and Members of the Senate, the Speaker and Members of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, will accompany him to St. Paul's Chapel, to hear divine ſervice performed by the Chaplain of Congreſs."

Mr. Strong, by order of the Committee appointed the 28th of April, on a bill paſſed the Houſe of Repreſentatives, entitled "An act to regulate the time and manner of adminiſtering certain oaths," reported ſundry amendments; and Monday next was aſſigned to take the ſame into conſideration. Adjourned.

PRICE CURRENT.——NEW-YORK.

OCTOBER 31.

Jamaica Spirits,	5/3.
Antigua Rum,	4/9.
St. Croix, do.	4/6.
Country, do.	2/10.
Molaſſes,	2/2. *a* 2/1.
Brandy,	5/9. *a* 6/.
Geneva,	5/3.
Do. in caſes,	28/. *a* 29/.
Muſcovado Sugar,	80/. *a* 72/.
Loaf, do.	1/3.
Lump, do.	1/1½.
Pepper,	3/.
Pimento,	2/2. *a* 2/.
Coffee,	1/8. *a* 1/9.
Indigo, (Carolina)	3/. *a* 6/.
Rice,	24/. *a* 23/.
Superfine Flour,	48/.
Common do.	43/. *a* 45/.
Rye do.	26/. *a* 27/.
Indian Meal,	18/.
Rye,	49/. *pr. buſh.*
Corn, (Southern)	4/.
Do. (Northern,)	4/3. *a* 4/6.
Beef, firſt quality,	48/. *a* 50/.
Pork, firſt quality,	81/6.
Oats,	1/7.
Flax-ſeed,	8/.
Ship bread per cwt.	21/.
Country refined bar-iron,	28l. *a* 30l.
Do. bloomery,	25l.
Swedes do.	45l.
Ruſſia do.	30l.
Pig-iron,	8l 10/. *a* 9l.
German ſteel, per lb.	9*d.*
Nails American, by caſk. per. lb. 4d.	12*d.*
Do. do. do. 6d.	11*d.*
Do. do. do. 8d.	9½*d.*
Do. do. do. 10d. Do. do. do. 12d. Do. do. do. 20d Do. do. do, 24d.	7½*d a* 8½*d.*
Pot aſh, per ton,	39l. *a* 40l.
Pearl aſh,	48l *a* 50l.
Bees-wax per lb.	2/3.
Mackarel per barr.	26/. *a* 30/.
Herrings,	16/.
Mahogany, Jamaica, per foot,	10*d.*
Dominico, do.	9*d.*
Honduras, do.	7*d.*
Logwood unchipped, per ton.	8l.
Do. chipped.	14l.
2 inch white oak plank, per m.	10l. 10/.
1 inch do.	5l.
2 inch white pine plank,	8l.
1½ inch do.	6l. 10/.
1 inch do.	3l. 10/.
2 inch pitch pine do.	10l.
1½ inch do.	6l. 10/.
1 inch do.	4l.
Pitch pine ſcantling,	3l. 8/.
Cyprus 2 feet ſhingles,	1l. 10/.
Do. 22 inch do.	1l. 8/.
Cedar 2 inch do.	1l. 10/
Do. 22 inch do.	1l. 6/.
Do. 18. inch do.	18/
Butt white oak ſtaves,	35/.
Pipe do. do.	9l.
Hogſhead do. do.	6l. 10/.
Do. do. heading,	8l.
Iriſh barrel do. ſtaves,	3l. 5/.
Hogſhead red oak do.	5l. 5/.
Do. French do.	5l.
Hogſhead hoops,	4l.
White oak ſquare timber per ſquare foot,	10*d.*
Red wood, per ton,	28l.
Fuſtick,	10l.
Beaver, per lb.	12/. *a* 16/.
Otter per ſkin,	9/. 32/.
Grey fox,	4/7.
Martin,	4/10
Racoon,	3/6 *a* 7/6.
Muſkrat,	10*d. a* 14*d.*
Beaver hats,	64/.
Caſtor do.	48/.

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